COMMUNICATIONS.

THE NEW NATIONAL Exa does not hold itself response for views expressed by correspondents. Well written an interesting communications will be gladly received.)

Letter from New York

NEW YORK, March 17, 1873. To the Editors of the New National Eva :

"Holy St. Patrick! how I have suffered for thee this day!" was the exclamation of an Irish girl after having been jostled about all day, tearing her clothes, losing her money, and returning home in a state of disgust with her own blessed saint. And truly the people of New York have much to grieve for on this annual day of misery; for notwithstanding the law passed last spring by the Legis-lature, one clause being to the effect that no procession, after that date, should hinder, or in any way interfere with the street travel of the city, yet St. Patrick's people are lawless. And having the police in league with them, and the control of the city in their hands, they virtually take the day. A modification of this law was therefore made for them, that they should not detain more than five cars at a time; but this arrangement was disregarded entirely, and St. Patrick's followers carried the day, as usual, to the extreme dis-comfiture of the more respectable part of the population, who arrived at their homes some two hours after they were due. You may be of the holy saint.

our young " Paris of America" has doffed its garb of dissipation, and in sackcloth and ashes takes on a new character, and humbly sinks on its knees in prayer. Indeed, New York has been exceedingly gay this past winter. The arrival of so many distinguished strangers from abroad, to be entertained on their coming, and again on the eve of their return, has, of course, contributed much towards this gavety, and the annual balls have which closed the season, was nonot one whit behind it, for its number of distinguished visitors, was the Charity ball.

Among ourselves, the ball of the Eclectic Club, mentioned before, and the regular prac-tice of the "German" during the winter, faithfully kept, because sincerely felt and understood, Lent is a solemn and impressive season of the apostolic church. It seems but ing and prayer in imitation of Christ's fast upon the mount. These outward forms, if they are but forms, serve as a restraint upor us, and though the heart may be right without any forms, yet faith alone is an intangi-ble thing, and there are few minds that can retain a firm hold upon it without some constant reminder. But a sincere and rigid enforcement of the duties of Lent is an uncom-The season is somewhat similar to that of the ummer sojourn for travel. Houses of genteel, poor people are closed, and marked "out of town," when the inmates are living in the upper and back part of the house to keep style. So in the case of Lent. The la dies retire to their homes, not as Corinne retired to a convent to pray, but to fashion ele-

gant suits for their reappearance at Easter. The inauguration at Washington secured quite a large representation from New York. as of course from all other cities, but many were not returned to us on their way homeward. Hon. Francis Cardoza, of Columbia, South Carolina, Dr. Bosemon and others, of Charleston, Mr. Jones, of Chicago, and Senator Dietch, of Louisiana, were guests of the city for a short while. Previous to their visit, Hon, Mr. Turner and lady, from Monrovia. Liberia, were also entertained by several of our representative families.

ough public opinion in New York will reject the idea of bringing its white and colored children together in the same school, yet prejudice is rapidly dying out, and the ters, with the Luca brothers, sang in the Hall. They have given two concerts at Steinway Hall, and have also sung in Brooklyn and the vicinity. The colored people of this city, however, were not very much pleased with them. The Hyers sisters give evidence of considerable cultivation. They sing the Italian of their songs with ease, but their voices are not equal to what they are represented to be. The compass of the soprano is not anything remarkable, and the baritone of Miss Emma Louisa gives one the impres the concert given in aid of Rev. Mr. Batler's church, (St. Mark's,) the only really effective pieces were an aria from Ernani, by Miss Anna Madah, with an invisible tenor by Miss Emma Louisa, and an English duet by the two sisters. The concert was marked by a lack of attention, and the audience, a large one, was generally disappointed. Yet we think that with further cultivation and a closer adherence to English music, for opera-goers, after hearing Nilsson and Parepa, demand much, the Hyers sisters, without too flattering a criticism to raise expectations, will do credit to their people and to any people. a letter from Mr. Daniel F. Miller, your Miss Anna Madah has a sweet, pleasing voice, though not with the wide compass you are led to expect. We think if they do not attempt too much, without long experience and practice, they will be more successful.

audiences have not, as yet, wearied of the faithful and competent an advocate and the They came out in crowds, as they would to gular music of these students. The Hampton singers are criticised as being more original, perhaps, than those of Fisk University, but such less cultivated. They have done very

other, arrests the attention of an observer in the street cars is that of the cases of Foster and Stokes. It is amusing, and indeed interesting, to hear the different views taken of was provoked to the deed more leningry should be extended to him, whereas in Foster's case the result was entirely uncalled throughout the Union for your nerve and determined the was a student at Oberlin College, but should be extended to him, whereas in Fos-ter's case the result was entirely uncalled for; while another argues that as Foster did

true lovers of truth and impartial justice throughout the Union, for your nerve and de-for; while another argues that as Foster did

true lovers of truth and impartial justice throughout the Union, for your nerve and de-termination in so nobly and successfully bat-did not take a thorough course.

He is, howservices are maintained,

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bench is endeavoring at last to do its daty.

There have been so many criminal cases lost by the total immorality and laxity of both judge and jury, and so many insome prisoners are running at large, that New York is aroused, and is doing all in its power to deare running at large, that New York is aroused, and is doing all in its power to defeat these numerous acquittals. In consequence, Stokes and Foster have both been Yours for the cause of equality before ondemned to die. But New York can law, scarcely yet execute justice with so little cavil as this, so that, in the case of Stokes, a stay of proceedings, with a new trial, has been urged, and numerous petitions have gone up to the Governor for Foster. The latter belongs to a very good family, and was form-erly a member of Dr. Tyng's Sabbath School. His pastor, therefore, greatly interested himinexorable, and refuses to interfere with the decision of the court.

Stormy March has behaved well so far, in material of the spots on the sun; these did. changes giving us cold and stormy winter, or change as to give us so severe a winter as baggers was obtained from his own lips. In this last will not occur again for many years. Poor, badly-used inhabitants of this terrestial the expense of the Southern States before sphere! let us hope for as genial and cheer--beneficient to invalids, cheering to the robust, successful for vegetation, and not least of all, although not so material, a spring that will delight the eye of the lover of nature, and afford him ample opportunity to study and adore the munificent works of the Great Artist-bis Creator.

Letter from Georgia.

To the Editors of the New National Era: SIRS: In your issue of the 13th instant, y, and the annual balls have after doing me the honor of reproducing to the public an extract from a speech I delivered before the Savannah Lyceum, you hurl at my head the following very scathing para-

"Such stuff and nonsense, coming from man who has had some reputation for goosense and sound feeling, is not only surprising, it is disgusting."

Again, you say :

"The speech was evidently made in the atterest of the Colonization Society."

And in several other paragraphs in your article you charge me with aiding the Coloni-

zation Society. While your strictures and philippics are very unmerciful, I am, nevertheless, charita-ble enough to believe they were hastily penned. I cannot regard them as the prejudicial out-gush of a vaunted spleen, otherwise I should take no notice of them. But when you charge me with being prompted by the Colonization Society in making the remarks to which you object, you unintentionally (as I believe) misrepresent me. I never have had, nor do I ever expect to have, anything to do with the Colonization Society. And more, I want nothing to do with it. I am neither its advocate or opponent. If it is doing any good may the Lord be with it, and if it is doing harm may it-be cut short.

I know nothing of its operations. What I said about Africa was said by higher considerations than the Colonization Society, Liberia, Sierra Leone, or any such minor matters. I gave my views as a politi-cal economist, and stated what I thought our race would do at some future day. And whatever negro-hating principles may actuate the agents of the Colonization Society, I think you would have considerable labor in making the colored people of the South believe that I was inspired by any such mo-

While I never expect to go to Africa, I have two sons I am struggling hard to educate, and should I succeed, it will afford me unutterable pleasure to see them leave col-lege und start for that country, and aid in dispelling the gloom of ignorance from the possible talent and ability. This fact was dispelling the gloom of ignorance from the exemplified a week ago, when the Hyers sismillions of human beings, who are as much n need of civilization any people

whom the sun ever shone. About the Colonization Society I do not care the snap of a finger; but about Africa I care so much, that if I did not have four children to educate, I should spend the remainder of my days there teaching school and helping to bring that barren land under moral and intellectual cultivation. And if connect me from the Colonization Society and I will freely take up the gauntlet.

[Written for the New National Era.] An Open Letter.

SANTA FE, NEW MEX., March 10, 1873.

Miss Emma Coger, Quincy, Illinois: Please allow me to congratulate you or your recent victory in the cause of right and equality before the law, in the State of Iowa. ome time since the telegraph announced the decision in your case in a few words, but now I am in receipt of the New NATIONAL ERA of Washington county; Chairman of the Com-Judge Tracy's charge to the jury; and, also, a letter from Mr. Daniel F. Miller, your recently appointed to investigate charges counsel, to Hon. George W. McCrary, M. C., upon the same matter. "

The opinion of Mr. Miller, as expressed in the first time I saw The Hampton students of Virginia, excited by the success of the Jubilee singers of Fisk the jury, are indeed noble and humane, and of Desoto county, a feeling of reverence and the jury, are indeed noble and humane, and of Desoto county, a feeling of reverence and the jury are indeed noble and humane, and of Desoto county, a feeling of reverence and the jury are indeed noble and humane, and of Desoto county, a feeling of reverence and the jury are indeed noble and humane, and of Desoto county, a feeling of reverence and the jury are indeed noble and humane, and of Desoto county, a feeling of reverence and the jury are indeed noble and humane, and of Desoto county, a feeling of reverence and the jury are indeed noble and humane, and of Desoto county, a feeling of reverence and the jury are indeed noble and humane, and of Desoto county, a feeling of reverence and the jury are indeed noble and humane, and of Desoto county, a feeling of reverence and the jury are indeed noble and humane, and of Desoto county, a feeling of reverence and the jury are indeed noble and humane, and the purpose in the jury are indeed noble and humane, and the purpose indeed noble and humane, and the purpose in the jury are indeed noble and humane, and the purpose indeed noble and humane, and the purpose in the jury are indeed noble and humane, and the purpose indeed noble and humane, and the pur I deem it especially worthy of congratulation high regard rose in my bosom for him. He that you were so fortunate as to retain so has a dignified countenance, and nothing faithful and competent an advocate and the mean is allowed shelter with him. He de high privilege of having your cause tried before so just and unflinching a judge. I con- He weighs every man according to his merit. gratulate you not because you have obtained He was one of the war horses in anti-slavery a favorable decision in a just cause, for in reality it was not Emma Coger alone who twenty-two years in the holy cause. Scores achieved a victory, but you together with of men who escaped from slavery now bless four millions of a long-wronged race, and the his name for the assistance he gave them m cause of justice and truth, and not only for s, of America, but for all those who may be struggling for equality before the law, throughout all lands and for all succeeding

True, you deserve, and doubtless will re-

not premeditate the act, but acted from the tling for the very essence of the civil rights ever, a man of fine mind and of great force.

self in Foster's case, but Governor Dix is It thinks my remark about Governor Benand contents himself with merely giving us a timents towards carpet-baggers." The Pilot brisk northeaster once in a while. The has tried to make a mountain out of a mole latest theories advanced to account for our hill; and no one-not even "Uncle Joe" remarkably severe winter are the changes himself-construed my sketch as the Pilot

sphere! let us hope for as genial and cheerthe war to what they are now, and very
and a spring as the sun can benignly shine on
wrongfully attributed it to the "profligacy and the speech of Mr. Cane sent it flying in the

there half an hour he will be sure to hear the shrill voice of

of Washington county. There is no use denying the fact, Mr. W.'s great ambition is to be a leader in the House. But there are so many who wish to be recognized as "leadreal leader. The consequence is, that all of them inform themselves as much as possible on all matters coming up before them, and we get good legislation. Mr. W. has a good nd, analyzes a subject carefully, and detects a flaw very quickly. When he speaks he is very nervous, and his fore finger—which is always outstretched, while the others are loubled up—trembles like a limb of a tree before an angry wind. His lips also quiver, and a person can readily discover that his feelings

are worked up to a high pitch. He is rather ting head, and a pleasant countenance. He in 1869; was appointed Clerk of the Circuit Court of Washington county by Governor Alcorn, and was elected to the Legislature in 1871. He served in the 54th Massachusetts regiment during the war, and was quarter master sergeant. He is a member of the bar mittee on Registration in the Legislature,

against Judge Alderson.
It is always a pleasant task to write of one it may not be by intimate acquaintance. But

their flight for freedom, and the proudest slavery cause. His great aim since he has been in the State is for the mental improvement and moral elevation of our people. He took a firm stand in that directic ment he came here, and brings his old anti-

passion of the moment, a more partial hearing should be given him. Justice on the
bench is endeavoring at last to do its duty.

And now, dear Miss, in conclusion, allow
the chairman of the Committee on Penitentiary,
me to frankly state that it affords me the
and a member of several other important

the opposite. If so, we hope that such a nett's sentiments in relation to carpet- the floor he assailed the Democratic member

measure brought before the Legislature. I have heard him discuss the merits of different bills with as much sagacity as members who bave had every advantage. And he very seldom errs.

In appearance he is short and stout, with a head as large as some falks' hadio ers," that it is difficult to decide who is the a genial friend; represents one of the largest and richest counties in the State, and fo those to whom he professes a friendship his heart is like the first syllable of his name—

A correspondent of the Herald of this city speaks sarcastically of Hon. N. G. Gill, because I said of him that the color of a man's skin has no weight with him. This is true. All that Mr. G. asks is intelligence and virtue, and the person who possesses these he considers his equal, whether he be white or black. But all some of these Democrats (who so loudly denounce him for his principles) ask of colored persons—women especi-ally—is, are they bawdy; if the affirmative is given, then they are at home, and are ready to associate on terms of the most perfect equality.

ONE of our subscribers favors us with the following compliment.-Ed. :

MOUNT PLEASANT, IOWA, March 17, 18 7. the Littors of the New National Era:

Inclosed you will find two dollars and fifty cents, for which I wish you to send me a NATIONAL ERA. I have taken it for the last two years, and I am satisfied that it is

well worth the price. I will here say to all of my people that believe in the advancement of civilization and the perpetuation of wisdom, that the New NATIONAL ERA is a good instructor. It tells us of all the eminent young men that have sprung up in the South of our people. It also treats of all leading topics of the day. There is nothing pertaining to our race that is worth knowing that the New NATIONAL ERA does not recognize. It is a Republican paper of the strongest type, and it was one the leading papers during our last campaign. Its editors, Messrs. Lewis H. Doug-lass and Mr. J. Sella Martin, are both gentlemen of brain. S. H. MCCRACKEN.

—It was a Portland chap who, after coming to a railroad crossing the other day and reading the sign, "Look out for the locomotive," climbed to the top, and on gazing up the track, wanted to know "wher'n thunder the old thing was?"

ment for the forged bills) to the amount of \$200,000. A reward of \$2,500 was at one offered for his capture. Had the coup of March 1st been successful, the confederates would have cleared, it is said, upward of half a million dollars.—New York Tribune.

Hop. J. T. White.

The following brief sketch of the Hon. J. T. White we clip from the Memphis Appeal: T. White we clip from the Memphis Appeal:
Hon. J. T. White, Senatorial Representative from Phillips county, was born in New Portland, Indiana. He was reared on a farm, and his father's means being limited, he received only a common school education. At the age of eighteen he entered upon the sacred duties of the ministry, and served to the best of his ability by traveling and preaching the gospel. At a ministerial convention of Baptists, held in St. Louis, in 1864, he was prevailed upon by members of the convention from Arkansas to locate there. He concluded to do so, and accordingly reached Helena on the 15th of August, 1865. He tound church matters in a very unsettled sondition. The doors of the Baptist church were closed, and a large number of the members and congregation of the Baptist denomination without a church. "The Lord blessed his labors," and the result of eight years' work is a fine brick church, ninety by fifty feet coaring when completed treatment that. nation without a church.
his labors," and the result of eight years
work is a fine brick church, ninety by fifty
feet, costing, when completed, twenty thousand dollars. During the process of reconstruction he entered vigorously into the carvass and did all he could to place the State
in a condition alike free and just to all. As
a reward for his valuable services he was
unanimously chosen, at a convention of five
thousand people of the Eleventh Senatorial
and Representative District, to represent
a them as a delegate to the constitutional contangent of the state of Ar
white friends that the colored people should
now thousand people of the Eleventh Senatorial
and Representative District, to represent
a them as a delegate to the constitutional contangent of the state of Ar
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ing (with Mr. Dickens seated by him) at the
book, and has finished about three chapters
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flavor about it to make it interesting. He
mends. In every place where these people
have power they demand and get represent
ation. I ask for our people the same consideration.

Sideration.

Sideration is alled the color of the same principle
that Mr. Dickens had annearing
that Mr. Dickens had an a reward for his valuable services he was unanimously chosen, at a convention of five thousand people of the Eleventh Senatorial and Representative District, to represent them as a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1868. When he arrived in Little Rock, he not only found the State of Arkansas in a condition to demand his earnest attention, but he found the Baptist church in a very poor condition. He then turned his energies toward building a new church for the Baptists of Little Rock. He succeeded admirably, and in 1868 had the proud satisfaction. attention, but he found the Baptist church in a very poor condition. He then turned his energies toward building a new church for the Baptists of Little Rock. He succeeded admirable, and in 1868 had the proud satisfaction, through his instrumentality, of erecting a comfortable church, costing five thousand dollars. In the same year he was elected a member of the House of Representatives. In 1870, after a strongly contested canvass, he was honored with a seat in the State Senate, the journals of which will constitute his political record. In address he is affable and courteous. He is devoted to his friends, and doesn't always oppose his enemies. He is indefatigable and energetic in pursuit of any purpose, a fact which has contributed mainly to his political success. It may be remarked that he has always been an active and unceasing worker in the educational interests of the people, and firm advocate of free common schools. The present efficiency and admirable organization of the public schools of Helena, are due, I and its madvocate of free common schools. The present efficiency and admirable organization of the public schools of Helena, are due, I and its method of the public schools of Helena, are due, I and its method of the public schools of Helena, are due, the member of the board of directors.

He is now being an honored and efficient member of the board of directors.

He is now being an honored and efficient member of the board of directors.

He havard University has 1,030 students in its several departments that year.

terize their actions throughout the country on all important occasions, a grand and glorious future spreads out before us.

Gentlemen, while I feel deeply impressed by the high honor which you have been plensed to bestow upon me, and acknowledge that my heart is full of grateful thanks for the same, I am not vain enough to suppose the compliment personal, but take it to be rather an endorsement of my public services in the interest of liberty, justice, and equal rights for all mankind, and an assurance that I have your sympathy in my present struggle. In connection with this, while you are gathered here to pay respect to one of the representatives of the colored race, I think it a fitting time and place to express my thanks, in ore der that you may join me in the same, to president Gerat, who have he deed to be and a visit to the Custom House under the escort of Mr. Isaac Myors, made the day a delightful one to the visitors.

Mr. Charles Dickens' Double.

Brattleboro', Vermont, now powers a pitterary double, as it were, of the late Charles of the late Charles of the late Charles of the late Charles of the completion of the late Charles of the late

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The control of the co

here to pay respect to one of the representatives of the colored race, I think it a fitting time and place to express my thanks, in order that you may join me in the same, to President Grant, who by his devotion to the Constitution and the laws which he had sworn to execute, in enforcing the judgments of the courts of Louisiana against an unscruption of the courts of State and Federal Courts, in order to establish a Democratic government for Louisiana, against the will of a majority of the legal voters of the State, and thereby prevent them from succeeding in their infamous design; and for the noble utterances contained in his inaugural address on the subject of equal civil rights. Also to Senate word the Louisiana case, and the noble manner in which he fought the Democrats in their attempt in the Senate to overthrow the Republican government, conceived in sin, and brought forth in injurity, under which the colored people should worth of the colored people should not mention the word color in connection of finishing the novel through his meditant of the hards of the colored people should not mention the word color in connection of the that time he has been written or the colored people should not mention the word color in connection of the that time he has been written or the colored people should not mention the word color in connection of the that time he has been written and the colored people should not mention the word color in connection of the that time he has been written and the colored people should not mention the word color in connection of the that time he has been written and the colored people should not mention the word color in connection. have power they demand and get represent-ation. I ask for our people the same con-sideration.

With reference to our organization, it is with reference to our organization, it is my firm conviction that we stand in greater need of it to-day than ever, for many of those who have labored hard and long for us, when we were unable to work for ourselves, are